

**ARISTON**  
DUBEK's  
original  
FILTER  
CIGARETTE

THURSDAY,  
FEBRUARY 14, 1960

# THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 17 AGORA  
VOL. XXVII, No. 1017

**TWA JETS**  
Flying 50 International & Europe-USA  
On TWA, 24 Air, 6000

## Sweeping Reform In Algeria's Civil Rule

PARIS (Reuters). — The Cabinet yesterday launched a sweeping reorganization of the civilian administration in Algeria. A communiqué announced decrees naming eight new prefects in eight of the 12 Algerian Departments, a reorganization of the administration of the towns of Algiers and the transfer of a number of civilian officials from Algeria to metropolitan France.

The measures, which follow disciplinary action in the Army against three generals and a number of colonels, are part of the "clean up" after the settlers' revolt in Algiers. The main aim is to take civilian affairs out of the hands of the Army and curtail the activities of municipal councillors and officials who supported the settlers' revolt.

**Include Moslems**  
The Information Minister, M. Louis Theremin, said the new prefects who would take over in the eight Departments included one Moslem.

M. Jacques Soustelle, reported yesterday to be temporarily quitting politics, denied this intention last night and declared: "I shall do and say what my conscience dictates."

M. Soustelle, who was dismissed from the Government after the revolt, brushed aside conciliatory attempts by the Gaullist U.N.R. Party, which he helped to found. The party has been discussing whether to expel him for saying he was thrown out of the Government because of his attachment to the idea of French Algeria.

**U.N.R. Communiqué**  
The U.N.R. Central Committee issued a communiqué yesterday saying it "took note" of M. Soustelle's decision to become a private citizen again and consequently to interrupt his political activity.

U.N.R. Party sources said this interpretation had been made in the hope of avoiding his expulsion and a possible party split. But M. Soustelle quickly repudiated it.

He issued a communiqué saying his intentions had been wrongly represented.

## Jordan F.M. Returning To Cairo Today

AMMAN (UPI). — Foreign Minister Masara Nasser said yesterday he expects to leave for Cairo today after consulting his Government on the question of Arab League discussions of the "Palestine Question."

The Foreign Minister told reporters he will carry Jordan's final decision on the question to the U.A.R. along with a proposal on Israel's intentions to divert the Jordan River waters.

Earlier the Government announced it has appointed a committee of four top Cabinet ministers, presided over by King Hussein, to study the League proposal to establish a "Palestinian Government."

The committee was set up as a result of an emergency Cabinet meeting held Tuesday night.

The Ministers all are Palestinians, and include Foreign Minister Nasser, Finance Minister Hashem Ja'ussi, Economy Minister Khalid Khayri and Minister of Communications Anwar Nashashibi.

None of Amman Radio's news bulletins yesterday mentioned the Cabinet move on the League talks.

Its political commentator last night, however, said Jordan opposes any discussion on the establishment of a "Palestine Republic" or the revival of an independent Palestine State.

It said such a move is artificial moves which blind the people to present-day realities and an attempt to slough off responsibility for tackling the real problems of the Arab world.

**MEIR TOURS ATOMIC REACTOR SITE**  
The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday toured the site of the atomic reactor now being installed at Nebl Rubin. The Minister travelled by helicopter from Jerusalem accompanied by Prof. Y. Yadin and Mr. M. Mardor, Director of Arms Development at the Ministry of Defence.

At the beginning of the meeting the Chairman "decried the chance of the 'Israel delegation' which refused to participate because it believes the M.A.C. has no jurisdiction over events occurring within the Demilitarized Zone. The Israel view is that the M.A.C. has no jurisdiction over events occurring within the Demilitarized Zone."

After a meeting of the Executive last night, the Association denied the Ministry's claim that it had intervened in the M.A.C. Chairman's decision to create such a zone.

Colonel Priel contradicted this view on Tuesday. The Syrian complained on the Tawfik raid said the recent series of incidents had "their origin in the problem of cultivation or use of land in the Tawfik area. On November 11, 1957, the parties agreed that any legitimate work in the area concerned should not be interfered with and differences of opinion should be solved by peaceful means."

The complaint also alleged that Israel had "upped by force the findings of January 22, 1958, of the UNCTD Chief of Staff."

The Syrians quoted an extract from the report of a U.N. Observer, Major J. H. R. George, saying that Lower Tawfik had no fortification other than a perimeter defense trench and barbed wire entanglement defending this trench.

**SOVIET-IRACI AIRLINE**  
TEHRAN (UPI). — The weekly "Tehran Economic" reported yesterday that Soviet airlines signed an agreement with Iraq permitting Russian planes to operate there for four years.



The huge Toff, her hull covered with bananas from her extended 5-month stay in Port Haifa, as she steamed into Haifa port yesterday.

## Rump MAC Scores Israel Action

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The rump Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission, meeting in Israel's absence, on Tuesday condemned Israel's attack on Lower Tawfik in the early hours of February 1, the U.N. announced yesterday.

It requested Israel to refrain from any action liable to endanger the status of the Demilitarized Zone and the rights of the Arab population in that zone.

The Chairman of the Commission, Colonel Raymond Priel, supported the Syrian resolutions, but added that he felt himself obliged "morally" to protest against the intervention of the armed forces of the two parties which have used, during various incidents, light infantry weapons, and heavy ones from positions within the Demilitarized Zone or from outside it.

Colonel Priel also voted with the Syrian delegation in condemning Israel for the flight of four Syrian jets over Syrian territory in the Kuneitra area for half an hour on the same day as the Tawfik raid.

At the beginning of the meeting the Chairman "decried the chance of the 'Israel delegation' which refused to participate because it believes the M.A.C. has no jurisdiction over events occurring within the Demilitarized Zone. The Israel view is that the M.A.C. has no jurisdiction over events occurring within the Demilitarized Zone."

After a meeting of the Executive last night, the Association denied the Ministry's claim that it had intervened in the M.A.C. Chairman's decision to create such a zone.

Colonel Priel contradicted this view on Tuesday. The Syrian complained on the Tawfik raid said the recent series of incidents had "their origin in the problem of cultivation or use of land in the Tawfik area. On November 11, 1957, the parties agreed that any legitimate work in the area concerned should not be interfered with and differences of opinion should be solved by peaceful means."

The complaint also alleged that Israel had "upped by force the findings of January 22, 1958, of the UNCTD Chief of Staff."

The Syrians quoted an extract from the report of a U.N. Observer, Major J. H. R. George, saying that Lower Tawfik had no fortification other than a perimeter defense trench and barbed wire entanglement defending this trench.

**SOVIET-IRACI AIRLINE**  
TEHRAN (UPI). — The weekly "Tehran Economic" reported yesterday that Soviet airlines signed an agreement with Iraq permitting Russian planes to operate there for four years.

## Israel Denies MAC's Right To Discuss Demilitarized Zone

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

The Demilitarized Zone is part of Israel's sovereign territory and the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission has no right to discuss matters affecting it, the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mordechai Shalev, declared last night.

He was commenting on the statement issued yesterday by U.N.T.C.O. Headquarters in Jerusalem concerning the meeting of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. on February 13. As of late last night, however, the M.A.C.'s Chairman, Col. Raymond Priel, had submitted no official communication on the meeting's decision to Israel representatives.

The decision of the meeting were taken unilaterally and had ignored basic factors pertaining to the situation, particularly the armed attacks repeatedly launched by Syrian forces from the Khirbat Tawfik stronghold during recent years, Mr. Shalev said.

The M.A.C. had considered only that part of Major George's report which stated that the M.A.C. had no jurisdiction over the zone, and that the M.A.C. had no right to discuss matters affecting it, the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mordechai Shalev, declared last night.

He was commenting on the statement issued yesterday by U.N.T.C.O. Headquarters in Jerusalem concerning the meeting of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. on February 13. As of late last night, however, the M.A.C.'s Chairman, Col. Raymond Priel, had submitted no official communication on the meeting's decision to Israel representatives.

The decision of the meeting were taken unilaterally and had ignored basic factors pertaining to the situation, particularly the armed attacks repeatedly launched by Syrian forces from the Khirbat Tawfik stronghold during recent years, Mr. Shalev said.

The M.A.C. had considered only that part of Major George's report which stated that the M.A.C. had no jurisdiction over the zone, and that the M.A.C. had no right to discuss matters affecting it, the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mordechai Shalev, declared last night.

He was commenting on the statement issued yesterday by U.N.T.C.O. Headquarters in Jerusalem concerning the meeting of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. on February 13. As of late last night, however, the M.A.C.'s Chairman, Col. Raymond Priel, had submitted no official communication on the meeting's decision to Israel representatives.

The decision of the meeting were taken unilaterally and had ignored basic factors pertaining to the situation, particularly the armed attacks repeatedly launched by Syrian forces from the Khirbat Tawfik stronghold during recent years, Mr. Shalev said.

The M.A.C. had considered only that part of Major George's report which stated that the M.A.C. had no jurisdiction over the zone, and that the M.A.C. had no right to discuss matters affecting it, the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mordechai Shalev, declared last night.

He was commenting on the statement issued yesterday by U.N.T.C.O. Headquarters in Jerusalem concerning the meeting of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. on February 13. As of late last night, however, the M.A.C.'s Chairman, Col. Raymond Priel, had submitted no official communication on the meeting's decision to Israel representatives.

The decision of the meeting were taken unilaterally and had ignored basic factors pertaining to the situation, particularly the armed attacks repeatedly launched by Syrian forces from the Khirbat Tawfik stronghold during recent years, Mr. Shalev said.

The M.A.C. had considered only that part of Major George's report which stated that the M.A.C. had no jurisdiction over the zone, and that the M.A.C. had no right to discuss matters affecting it, the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mordechai Shalev, declared last night.

He was commenting on the statement issued yesterday by U.N.T.C.O. Headquarters in Jerusalem concerning the meeting of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. on February 13. As of late last night, however, the M.A.C.'s Chairman, Col. Raymond Priel, had submitted no official communication on the meeting's decision to Israel representatives.

The decision of the meeting were taken unilaterally and had ignored basic factors pertaining to the situation, particularly the armed attacks repeatedly launched by Syrian forces from the Khirbat Tawfik stronghold during recent years, Mr. Shalev said.

The M.A.C. had considered only that part of Major George's report which stated that the M.A.C. had no jurisdiction over the zone, and that the M.A.C. had no right to discuss matters affecting it, the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mordechai Shalev, declared last night.

He was commenting on the statement issued yesterday by U.N.T.C.O. Headquarters in Jerusalem concerning the meeting of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. on February 13. As of late last night, however, the M.A.C.'s Chairman, Col. Raymond Priel, had submitted no official communication on the meeting's decision to Israel representatives.

The decision of the meeting were taken unilaterally and had ignored basic factors pertaining to the situation, particularly the armed attacks repeatedly launched by Syrian forces from the Khirbat Tawfik stronghold during recent years, Mr. Shalev said.

The M.A.C. had considered only that part of Major George's report which stated that the M.A.C. had no jurisdiction over the zone, and that the M.A.C. had no right to discuss matters affecting it, the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mordechai Shalev, declared last night.

He was commenting on the statement issued yesterday by U.N.T.C.O. Headquarters in Jerusalem concerning the meeting of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. on February 13. As of late last night, however, the M.A.C.'s Chairman, Col. Raymond Priel, had submitted no official communication on the meeting's decision to Israel representatives.

The decision of the meeting were taken unilaterally and had ignored basic factors pertaining to the situation, particularly the armed attacks repeatedly launched by Syrian forces from the Khirbat Tawfik stronghold during recent years, Mr. Shalev said.

The M.A.C. had considered only that part of Major George's report which stated that the M.A.C. had no jurisdiction over the zone, and that the M.A.C. had no right to discuss matters affecting it, the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mordechai Shalev, declared last night.

He was commenting on the statement issued yesterday by U.N.T.C.O. Headquarters in Jerusalem concerning the meeting of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. on February 13. As of late last night, however, the M.A.C.'s Chairman, Col. Raymond Priel, had submitted no official communication on the meeting's decision to Israel representatives.

The decision of the meeting were taken unilaterally and had ignored basic factors pertaining to the situation, particularly the armed attacks repeatedly launched by Syrian forces from the Khirbat Tawfik stronghold during recent years, Mr. Shalev said.

The M.A.C. had considered only that part of Major George's report which stated that the M.A.C. had no jurisdiction over the zone, and that the M.A.C. had no right to discuss matters affecting it, the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mordechai Shalev, declared last night.

He was commenting on the statement issued yesterday by U.N.T.C.O. Headquarters in Jerusalem concerning the meeting of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. on February 13. As of late last night, however, the M.A.C.'s Chairman, Col. Raymond Priel, had submitted no official communication on the meeting's decision to Israel representatives.

The decision of the meeting were taken unilaterally and had ignored basic factors pertaining to the situation, particularly the armed attacks repeatedly launched by Syrian forces from the Khirbat Tawfik stronghold during recent years, Mr. Shalev said.

The M.A.C. had considered only that part of Major George's report which stated that the M.A.C. had no jurisdiction over the zone, and that the M.A.C. had no right to discuss matters affecting it, the spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mordechai Shalev, declared last night.

He was commenting on the statement issued yesterday by U.N.T.C.O. Headquarters in Jerusalem concerning the meeting of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. on February 13. As of late last night, however, the M.A.C.'s Chairman, Col. Raymond Priel, had submitted no official communication on the meeting's decision to Israel representatives.

The decision of the meeting were taken unilaterally and had ignored basic factors pertaining to the situation, particularly the armed attacks repeatedly launched by Syrian forces from the Khirbat Tawfik stronghold during recent years, Mr. Shalev said.

## Israel to Continue Fight For Right to Use Suez

Ready to Try Again, Says Captain Schultz in Haifa

Special Greetings For Toff's Skipper

By YACOV FRISSELMAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA.—"No, I didn't like being stopped at Port Haifa. We want to go to sea and don't like to be stopped here," Captain Richard Wilhelm Schultz, 52-year-old master of the R.V. Toff, said on his return here on Wednesday morning.

The Toff, Danish vessel, came back after spending three days — after sailing with a cargo of cement and wheat for the Port Haifa on Tuesday — in the port of Haifa. The vessel's return to Haifa was a surprise to the Egyptian officials in the port.

"We are certainly glad to be back in Haifa," Captain Schultz said. "We would not have been here if we had not been stopped at Port Haifa. We want to go to sea and don't like to be stopped here."

He told his weekly press conference that the U.S. had never been a major supplier of arms to Israel and did not intend to be — either in Israel or any other country in the area.

He made the statement in reply to a question regarding a recent statement by Senator Jacob Javits of New York.

A questioner told the President that Senator Javits had suggested a mutual defense pact with Israel would be in the best interests of the U.S. and would serve as a deterrent to aggression in that area.

Similar Suggestions  
President Eisenhower said he was not aware of Senator Javits' statement, but he had heard similar suggestions from many people.

The President said that it was of course known that the United States was supplying arms to Israel and that Israel had been receiving arms from Britain and France for a long time.

Finally, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

Under the President's statement, he said, he thought America was sending arms to enough nations, because she could not carry that responsibility.

1959 Political Yearbook

The complete stand of the huge Toff's master and crew demonstrated the same determination with which Israel intends to continue its struggle for freedom of passage through the Suez Canal.

Mr. Schultz, Captain and Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, stated in Haifa yesterday.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

He was speaking after having been in Haifa for a day in connection with the Toff's arrival.

## K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines

Extend their heartfelt sympathy and condolences to Mrs. Rywkind and Family and the Management of El Al Israel Airlines on the passing away of

## Dr. ABRAM RYWKIND

To the Family and to the Management of

EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES

our heartfelt condolences on the passing away of your

Dr. A. RYWKIND

His memory will always be cherished.

SWISSAIR REPRESENTATIVE

TEL AVIV

OLYMPIC AIRWAYS

express their deepest sympathy

to the family and to

EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES

on the sudden death of

Dr. A. RYWKIND

please of Israel Airlines

## AIR FRANCE

expresses its condolences to the family and to EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES LTD. on the passing away of

Dr. ABRAM B. RYWKIND

and the staff of

B.O.A.C.

extend their sincere condolences to Mrs. Rywkind and Daughter and to the Management of EL AL on the untimely death of

Dr. Abram Rywkind

In deep sorrow, we announce the untimely passing of

Dr. ABRAM RYWKIND

Friends and acquaintances of the deceased will pay their last respects at the El Al House, 76 Baker Mapah, Tel Aviv, today, February 18, 1960, between 12 noon and 1 p.m. The funeral will leave from El Al House for the



## Today's Pathway

## The Weather

Forecast: Partly cloudy, with a few showers in the morning. Wind: Light to moderate. Temperature: 15-20°C.

\* A Humidity at 8 a.m. B Temperature at 10 a.m. C Temperature at 12 noon. D Temperature at 2 p.m. E Temperature at 4 p.m. F Temperature at 6 p.m. G Temperature at 8 p.m. H Temperature at 10 p.m. I Temperature at 12 noon. J Temperature at 2 p.m. K Temperature at 4 p.m. L Temperature at 6 p.m. M Temperature at 8 p.m. N Temperature at 10 p.m. O Temperature at 12 noon. P Temperature at 2 p.m. Q Temperature at 4 p.m. R Temperature at 6 p.m. S Temperature at 8 p.m. T Temperature at 10 p.m. U Temperature at 12 noon. V Temperature at 2 p.m. W Temperature at 4 p.m. X Temperature at 6 p.m. Y Temperature at 8 p.m. Z Temperature at 10 p.m. AA Temperature at 12 noon. AB Temperature at 2 p.m. AC Temperature at 4 p.m. AD Temperature at 6 p.m. AE Temperature at 8 p.m. AF Temperature at 10 p.m. AG Temperature at 12 noon. AH Temperature at 2 p.m. AI Temperature at 4 p.m. AJ Temperature at 6 p.m. AK Temperature at 8 p.m. AL Temperature at 10 p.m. AM Temperature at 12 noon. AN Temperature at 2 p.m. AO Temperature at 4 p.m. AP Temperature at 6 p.m. AQ Temperature at 8 p.m. AR Temperature at 10 p.m. AS Temperature at 12 noon. AT Temperature at 2 p.m. AU Temperature at 4 p.m. AV Temperature at 6 p.m. AW Temperature at 8 p.m. AX Temperature at 10 p.m. AY Temperature at 12 noon. AZ Temperature at 2 p.m. BA Temperature at 4 p.m. BB Temperature at 6 p.m. BC Temperature at 8 p.m. BD Temperature at 10 p.m. BE Temperature at 12 noon. BF Temperature at 2 p.m. BG Temperature at 4 p.m. BH Temperature at 6 p.m. BI Temperature at 8 p.m. BJ Temperature at 10 p.m. BK Temperature at 12 noon. BL Temperature at 2 p.m. BM Temperature at 4 p.m. BN Temperature at 6 p.m. BO Temperature at 8 p.m. BP Temperature at 10 p.m. BQ Temperature at 12 noon. BR Temperature at 2 p.m. BS Temperature at 4 p.m. BT Temperature at 6 p.m. BU Temperature at 8 p.m. BV Temperature at 10 p.m. BW Temperature at 12 noon. BX Temperature at 2 p.m. BY Temperature at 4 p.m. BZ Temperature at 6 p.m. CA Temperature at 8 p.m. CB Temperature at 10 p.m. CC Temperature at 12 noon. CD Temperature at 2 p.m. CE Temperature at 4 p.m. CF Temperature at 6 p.m. CG Temperature at 8 p.m. CH Temperature at 10 p.m. CI Temperature at 12 noon. CJ Temperature at 2 p.m. CK Temperature at 4 p.m. CL Temperature at 6 p.m. CM Temperature at 8 p.m. CN Temperature at 10 p.m. CO Temperature at 12 noon. CP Temperature at 2 p.m. CQ Temperature at 4 p.m. CR Temperature at 6 p.m. CS Temperature at 8 p.m. CT Temperature at 10 p.m. CU Temperature at 12 noon. CV Temperature at 2 p.m. CW Temperature at 4 p.m. CX Temperature at 6 p.m. CY Temperature at 8 p.m. CZ Temperature at 10 p.m. DA Temperature at 12 noon. DB Temperature at 2 p.m. DC Temperature at 4 p.m. DD Temperature at 6 p.m. DE Temperature at 8 p.m. DF Temperature at 10 p.m. DG Temperature at 12 noon. DH Temperature at 2 p.m. DI Temperature at 4 p.m. DJ Temperature at 6 p.m. DK Temperature at 8 p.m. DL Temperature at 10 p.m. DM Temperature at 12 noon. DN Temperature at 2 p.m. DO Temperature at 4 p.m. DP Temperature at 6 p.m. DQ Temperature at 8 p.m. DR Temperature at 10 p.m. DS Temperature at 12 noon. DT Temperature at 2 p.m. DU Temperature at 4 p.m. DV Temperature at 6 p.m. DW Temperature at 8 p.m. DX Temperature at 10 p.m. DY Temperature at 12 noon. DZ Temperature at 2 p.m. EA Temperature at 4 p.m. EB Temperature at 6 p.m. EC Temperature at 8 p.m. ED Temperature at 10 p.m. EE Temperature at 12 noon. EF Temperature at 2 p.m. EG Temperature at 4 p.m. EH Temperature at 6 p.m. EI Temperature at 8 p.m. EJ Temperature at 10 p.m. EK Temperature at 12 noon. EL Temperature at 2 p.m. EM Temperature at 4 p.m. EN Temperature at 6 p.m. EO Temperature at 8 p.m. EP Temperature at 10 p.m. EQ Temperature at 12 noon. ER Temperature at 2 p.m. ES Temperature at 4 p.m. ET Temperature at 6 p.m. EU Temperature at 8 p.m. EV Temperature at 10 p.m. EW Temperature at 12 noon. EX Temperature at 2 p.m. EY Temperature at 4 p.m. EZ Temperature at 6 p.m. FA Temperature at 8 p.m. FB Temperature at 10 p.m. FC Temperature at 12 noon. FD Temperature at 2 p.m. FE Temperature at 4 p.m. FF Temperature at 6 p.m. FG Temperature at 8 p.m. FH Temperature at 10 p.m. FI Temperature at 12 noon. FJ Temperature at 2 p.m. FK Temperature at 4 p.m. FL Temperature at 6 p.m. FM Temperature at 8 p.m. FN Temperature at 10 p.m. FO Temperature at 12 noon. FP Temperature at 2 p.m. FQ Temperature at 4 p.m. FR Temperature at 6 p.m. FS Temperature at 8 p.m. FT Temperature at 10 p.m. FU Temperature at 12 noon. FV Temperature at 2 p.m. FW Temperature at 4 p.m. FX Temperature at 6 p.m. FY Temperature at 8 p.m. FZ Temperature at 10 p.m. GA Temperature at 12 noon. GB Temperature at 2 p.m. GC Temperature at 4 p.m. GD Temperature at 6 p.m. GE Temperature at 8 p.m. GF Temperature at 10 p.m. GH Temperature at 12 noon. GI Temperature at 2 p.m. GJ Temperature at 4 p.m. GK Temperature at 6 p.m. GL Temperature at 8 p.m. GM Temperature at 10 p.m. GN Temperature at 12 noon. GO Temperature at 2 p.m. GP Temperature at 4 p.m. GQ Temperature at 6 p.m. GR Temperature at 8 p.m. GS Temperature at 10 p.m. GT Temperature at 12 noon. GV Temperature at 2 p.m. GW Temperature at 4 p.m. GX Temperature at 6 p.m. GY Temperature at 8 p.m. GZ Temperature at 10 p.m. HA Temperature at 12 noon. HB Temperature at 2 p.m. HC Temperature at 4 p.m. HD Temperature at 6 p.m. HE Temperature at 8 p.m. HF Temperature at 10 p.m. HG Temperature at 12 noon. HH Temperature at 2 p.m. HI Temperature at 4 p.m. HJ Temperature at 6 p.m. HK Temperature at 8 p.m. HL Temperature at 10 p.m. HM Temperature at 12 noon. HN Temperature at 2 p.m. HO Temperature at 4 p.m. HP Temperature at 6 p.m. HQ Temperature at 8 p.m. HR Temperature at 10 p.m. HS Temperature at 12 noon. HT Temperature at 2 p.m. HU Temperature at 4 p.m. HV Temperature at 6 p.m. HW Temperature at 8 p.m. HX Temperature at 10 p.m. HY Temperature at 12 noon. HZ Temperature at 2 p.m. IA Temperature at 4 p.m. IB Temperature at 6 p.m. IC Temperature at 8 p.m. ID Temperature at 10 p.m. IE Temperature at 12 noon. IF Temperature at 2 p.m. IG Temperature at 4 p.m. IH Temperature at 6 p.m. II Temperature at 8 p.m. IJ Temperature at 10 p.m. IK Temperature at 12 noon. IL Temperature at 2 p.m. IM Temperature at 4 p.m. IN Temperature at 6 p.m. IO Temperature at 8 p.m. IP Temperature at 10 p.m. IQ Temperature at 12 noon. IR Temperature at 2 p.m. IS Temperature at 4 p.m. IT Temperature at 6 p.m. IU Temperature at 8 p.m. IV Temperature at 10 p.m. IW Temperature at 12 noon. IX Temperature at 2 p.m. IY Temperature at 4 p.m. IZ Temperature at 6 p.m. JA Temperature at 8 p.m. JB Temperature at 10 p.m. JC Temperature at 12 noon. JD Temperature at 2 p.m. JE Temperature at 4 p.m. JF Temperature at 6 p.m. JG Temperature at 8 p.m. JH Temperature at 10 p.m. JI Temperature at 12 noon. JJ Temperature at 2 p.m. JK Temperature at 4 p.m. JL Temperature at 6 p.m. JM Temperature at 8 p.m. JN Temperature at 10 p.m. JO Temperature at 12 noon. JP Temperature at 2 p.m. JQ Temperature at 4 p.m. JR Temperature at 6 p.m. JS Temperature at 8 p.m. JT Temperature at 10 p.m. JU Temperature at 12 noon. JV Temperature at 2 p.m. JW Temperature at 4 p.m. JX Temperature at 6 p.m. JY Temperature at 8 p.m. JZ Temperature at 10 p.m. KA Temperature at 12 noon. KB Temperature at 2 p.m. KC Temperature at 4 p.m. KD Temperature at 6 p.m. KE Temperature at 8 p.m. KF Temperature at 10 p.m. KG Temperature at 12 noon. KH Temperature at 2 p.m. KI Temperature at 4 p.m. KJ Temperature at 6 p.m. KK Temperature at 8 p.m. KL Temperature at 10 p.m. KM Temperature at 12 noon. KN Temperature at 2 p.m. KO Temperature at 4 p.m. KP Temperature at 6 p.m. KQ Temperature at 8 p.m. KR Temperature at 10 p.m. KS Temperature at 12 noon. KT Temperature at 2 p.m. KU Temperature at 4 p.m. KV Temperature at 6 p.m. KW Temperature at 8 p.m. KX Temperature at 10 p.m. KY Temperature at 12 noon. KZ Temperature at 2 p.m. LA Temperature at 4 p.m. LB Temperature at 6 p.m. LC Temperature at 8 p.m. LD Temperature at 10 p.m. LE Temperature at 12 noon. LF Temperature at 2 p.m. LG Temperature at 4 p.m. LH Temperature at 6 p.m. LI Temperature at 8 p.m. LJ Temperature at 10 p.m. LK Temperature at 12 noon. LL Temperature at 2 p.m. LM Temperature at 4 p.m. LN Temperature at 6 p.m. LO Temperature at 8 p.m. LP Temperature at 10 p.m. LQ Temperature at 12 noon. LR Temperature at 2 p.m. LS Temperature at 4 p.m. LT Temperature at 6 p.m. LU Temperature at 8 p.m. LV Temperature at 10 p.m. LW Temperature at 12 noon. LX Temperature at 2 p.m. LY Temperature at 4 p.m. LZ Temperature at 6 p.m. MA Temperature at 8 p.m. MB Temperature at 10 p.m. MC Temperature at 12 noon. MD Temperature at 2 p.m. ME Temperature at 4 p.m. MF Temperature at 6 p.m. MG Temperature at 8 p.m. MH Temperature at 10 p.m. MI Temperature at 12 noon. MJ Temperature at 2 p.m. MK Temperature at 4 p.m. ML Temperature at 6 p.m. MM Temperature at 8 p.m. MN Temperature at 10 p.m. MO Temperature at 12 noon. MP Temperature at 2 p.m. MQ Temperature at 4 p.m. MR Temperature at 6 p.m. MS Temperature at 8 p.m. MT Temperature at 10 p.m. MU Temperature at 12 noon. MV Temperature at 2 p.m. MW Temperature at 4 p.m. MX Temperature at 6 p.m. MY Temperature at 8 p.m. MZ Temperature at 10 p.m. NA Temperature at 12 noon. NB Temperature at 2 p.m. NC Temperature at 4 p.m. ND Temperature at 6 p.m. NE Temperature at 8 p.m. NF Temperature at 10 p.m. NG Temperature at 12 noon. NH Temperature at 2 p.m. NI Temperature at 4 p.m. NJ Temperature at 6 p.m. NK Temperature at 8 p.m. NL Temperature at 10 p.m. NM Temperature at 12 noon. NO Temperature at 2 p.m. NP Temperature at 4 p.m. NQ Temperature at 6 p.m. NR Temperature at 8 p.m. NS Temperature at 10 p.m. NT Temperature at 12 noon. NU Temperature at 2 p.m. NV Temperature at 4 p.m. NW Temperature at 6 p.m. NX Temperature at 8 p.m. NY Temperature at 10 p.m. NZ Temperature at 12 noon. OA Temperature at 2 p.m. OB Temperature at 4 p.m. OC Temperature at 6 p.m. OD Temperature at 8 p.m. OE Temperature at 10 p.m. OF Temperature at 12 noon. OG Temperature at 2 p.m. OH Temperature at 4 p.m. OI Temperature at 6 p.m. OJ Temperature at 8 p.m. OK Temperature at 10 p.m. OL Temperature at 12 noon. OM Temperature at 2 p.m. ON Temperature at 4 p.m. OO Temperature at 6 p.m. OP Temperature at 8 p.m. OQ Temperature at 10 p.m. OR Temperature at 12 noon. OS Temperature at 2 p.m. OT Temperature at 4 p.m. OU Temperature at 6 p.m. OV Temperature at 8 p.m. OW Temperature at 10 p.m. OX Temperature at 12 noon. OY Temperature at 2 p.m. OZ Temperature at 4 p.m. PA Temperature at 6 p.m. PB Temperature at 8 p.m. PC Temperature at 10 p.m. PD Temperature at 12 noon. PE Temperature at 2 p.m. PF Temperature at 4 p.m. PG Temperature at 6 p.m. PH Temperature at 8 p.m. PI Temperature at 10 p.m. PJ Temperature at 12 noon. PK Temperature at 2 p.m. PL Temperature at 4 p.m. PM Temperature at 6 p.m. PN Temperature at 8 p.m. PO Temperature at 10 p.m. PP Temperature at 12 noon. PQ Temperature at 2 p.m. PR Temperature at 4 p.m. PS Temperature at 6 p.m. PT Temperature at 8 p.m. PU Temperature at 10 p.m. PV Temperature at 12 noon. PW Temperature at 2 p.m. PX Temperature at 4 p.m. PY Temperature at 6 p.m. PZ Temperature at 8 p.m. QA Temperature at 10 p.m. QB Temperature at 12 noon. QC Temperature at 2 p.m. QD Temperature at 4 p.m. QE Temperature at 6 p.m. QF Temperature at 8 p.m. QG Temperature at 10 p.m. QH Temperature at 12 noon. QI Temperature at 2 p.m. QJ Temperature at 4 p.m. QK Temperature at 6 p.m. QL Temperature at 8 p.m. QM Temperature at 10 p.m. QN Temperature at 12 noon. QO Temperature at 2 p.m. QP Temperature at 4 p.m. QQ Temperature at 6 p.m. QR Temperature at 8 p.m. QS Temperature at 10 p.m. QT Temperature at 12 noon. QU Temperature at 2 p.m. QV Temperature at 4 p.m. QW Temperature at 6 p.m. QX Temperature at 8 p.m. QY Temperature at 10 p.m. QZ Temperature at 12 noon. RA Temperature at 2 p.m. RB Temperature at 4 p.m. RC Temperature at 6 p.m. RD Temperature at 8 p.m. RE Temperature at 10 p.m. RF Temperature at 12 noon. RG Temperature at 2 p.m. RH Temperature at 4 p.m. RI Temperature at 6 p.m. RJ Temperature at 8 p.m. RK Temperature at 10 p.m. RL Temperature at 12 noon. RM Temperature at 2 p.m. RN Temperature at 4 p.m. RO Temperature at 6 p.m. RP Temperature at 8 p.m. RQ Temperature at 10 p.m. RR Temperature at 12 noon. RS Temperature at 2 p.m. RT Temperature at 4 p.m. RU Temperature at 6 p.m. RV Temperature at 8 p.m. RW Temperature at 10 p.m. RX Temperature at 12 noon. RY Temperature at 2 p.m. RZ Temperature at 4 p.m. SA Temperature at 6 p.m. SB Temperature at 8 p.m. SC Temperature at 10 p.m. SD Temperature at 12 noon. SE Temperature at 2 p.m. SF Temperature at 4 p.m. SG Temperature at 6 p.m. SH Temperature at 8 p.m. SI Temperature at 10 p.m. SJ Temperature at 12 noon. SK Temperature at 2 p.m. SL Temperature at 4 p.m. SM Temperature at 6 p.m. SN Temperature at 8 p.m. SO Temperature at 10 p.m. SP Temperature at 12 noon. SQ Temperature at 2 p.m. SR Temperature at 4 p.m. SS Temperature at 6 p.m. ST Temperature at 8 p.m. SU Temperature at 10 p.m. SV Temperature at 12 noon. SW Temperature at 2 p.m. SX Temperature at 4 p.m. SY Temperature at 6 p.m. SZ Temperature at 8 p.m. TA Temperature at 10 p.m. TB Temperature at 12 noon. TC Temperature at 2 p.m. TD Temperature at 4 p.m. TE Temperature at 6 p.m. TF Temperature at 8 p.m. TG Temperature at 10 p.m. TH Temperature at 12 noon. TI Temperature at 2 p.m. TJ Temperature at 4 p.m. TK Temperature at 6 p.m. TL Temperature at 8 p.m. TM Temperature at 10 p.m. TN Temperature at 12 noon. TO Temperature at 2 p.m. TP Temperature at 4 p.m. TQ Temperature at 6 p.m. TR Temperature at 8 p.m. TS Temperature at 10 p.m. TT Temperature at 12 noon. TU Temperature at 2 p.m. TV Temperature at 4 p.m. TV Temperature at 6 p.m. TW Temperature at 8 p.m. TX Temperature at 10 p.m. TY Temperature at 12 noon. TZ Temperature at 2 p.m. UA Temperature at 4 p.m. UB Temperature at 6 p.m. UC Temperature at 8 p.m. UD Temperature at 10 p.m. UE Temperature at 12 noon. UF Temperature at 2 p.m. UG Temperature at 4 p.m. UH Temperature at 6 p.m. UI Temperature at 8 p.m. UJ Temperature at 10 p.m. UK Temperature at 12 noon. UL Temperature at 2 p.m. UM Temperature at 4 p.m. UN Temperature at 6 p.m. UO Temperature at 8 p.m. UP Temperature at 10 p.m. UQ Temperature at 12 noon. UR Temperature at 2 p.m. US Temperature at 4 p.m. UT Temperature at 6 p.m. UV Temperature at 8 p.m. UV Temperature at 10 p.m. VU Temperature at 12 noon. VV Temperature at 2 p.m. VW Temperature at 4 p.m. VX Temperature at 6 p.m. VY Temperature at 8 p.m. VZ Temperature at 10 p.m. WA Temperature at 12 noon. WB Temperature at 2 p.m. WC Temperature at 4 p.m. WD Temperature at 6 p.m. WE Temperature at 8 p.m. WF Temperature at 10 p.m. WG Temperature at 12 noon. WH Temperature at 2 p.m. WI Temperature at 4 p.m. WJ Temperature at 6 p.m. WK Temperature at 8 p.m. WL Temperature at 10 p.m. WM Temperature at 12 noon. WN Temperature at 2 p.m. WO Temperature at 4 p.m. WP Temperature at 6 p.m. WQ Temperature at 8 p.m. WR Temperature at 10 p.m. WS Temperature at 12 noon. WT Temperature at 2 p.m. WU Temperature at 4 p.m. WV Temperature at 6 p.m. WX Temperature at 8 p.m. WY Temperature at 10 p.m. WZ Temperature at 12 noon. XA Temperature at 2 p.m. XB Temperature at 4 p.m. XC Temperature at 6 p.m. XD Temperature at 8 p.m. XE Temperature at 10 p.m. XF Temperature at 12 noon. XG Temperature at 2 p.m. XH Temperature at 4 p.m. XI Temperature at 6 p.m. XJ Temperature at 8 p.m. XK Temperature at 10 p.m. XL Temperature at 12 noon. XM Temperature at 2 p.m. XN Temperature at 4 p.m. XO Temperature at 6 p.m. XP Temperature at 8 p.m. XQ Temperature at 10 p.m. XR Temperature at 12 noon. XS Temperature at 2 p.m. XT Temperature at 4 p.m. XU Temperature at 6 p.m. XV Temperature at 8 p.m. XV Temperature at 10 p.m. YU Temperature at 12 noon. YV Temperature at 2 p.m. YW Temperature at 4 p.m. YX Temperature at 6 p.m. YY Temperature at 8 p.m. YZ Temperature at 10 p.m. ZA Temperature at 12 noon. ZB Temperature at 2 p.m. ZC Temperature at 4 p.m. ZD Temperature at 6 p.m. ZE Temperature at 8 p.m. ZF Temperature at 10 p.m. ZG Temperature at 12 noon. ZH Temperature at 2 p.m. ZI Temperature at 4 p.m. ZJ Temperature at 6 p.m. ZK Temperature at 8 p.m. ZL Temperature at 10 p.m. ZM Temperature at 12 noon. ZN Temperature at 2 p.m. ZO Temperature at 4 p.m. ZP Temperature at 6 p.m. ZQ Temperature at 8 p.m. ZR Temperature at 10 p.m. ZS Temperature at 12 noon. ZT Temperature at 2 p.m. ZU Temperature at 4 p.m. ZV Temperature at 6 p.m. ZW Temperature at 8 p.m. ZX Temperature at 10 p.m. ZY Temperature at 12 noon. ZZ Temperature at 2 p.m.

## ARRIVALS

Prof. Moshe Zuckerman, Dean of the Hebrew University, returned to Jerusalem from London, where he attended an international medical conference (by El Al).

## DEPARTURE

Mr. Grigoriy Gubinskiy, member of the Great Parliament, accompanied by his wife, left for Cyprus, after a 10-day visit (by Cyprus Airways).

## THE POSTHUMOUSLY

convey went up to the police force stationed there was relieved, as were half of the Hebrew University and Hadassah personnel.

## DAMAGE ESTIMATED

at several thousand pounds was caused when a fire on Tuesday night completely gutted the store in Moshe Tishbi, near Beersheva. The police, aided by soldiers, extinguished the flames before it spread to the store. The property was insured.

## CURRENCY IN

circulation during the week ending Tuesday dropped by IL200,000, the Bank of Israel reported yesterday. Gold reserves fell by IL100,000, foreign currency reserves rose by IL100,000, and Treasury notes and Government promissory notes dropped by IL200,000.

## R. Weiss Heads Unified

## Agriculture Institute

Mr. Reuven Weiss, Director of the Agriculture Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, on Wednesday was chosen to head the Agricultural Institute, which was formed by uniting the Ministry of Agriculture's Agricultural Experimental Station and the Agricultural Faculty of the Hebrew University. Other members of the joint management committee are Prof. Dr. Avneri, Dean of the Faculty; Mr. Y. Aron, Administrator of the University; and Mr. M. Reiner, of the Ministry.

## Holders of Dishonoured Bonds To Seek Gov't Compensation

TEL AVIV. — Some 1,000 persons who purchased Government bonds from the Bithan Vohshon company — which is now in liquidation — are asking the Ministry of Finance to make good their losses.

This decision was taken at a general meeting this week of most of the creditors. During the meeting, it was clear that most of the bond purchasers involved are persons of limited means — some of them live in the north.

It will be recalled that the company was ordered liquidated by the District Court at the request of the Attorney-General, after various abuses were found in its operations.

At a meeting held yesterday with the Assistant Official Receiver, Mr. H. Margolin, who was appointed temporary liquidator of the company, members of the creditors' committee pointed out that the terms of the contract were "lame" by the Israeli Government.

The form and content of the contract are approved by the Treasury. Furthermore, the directors had mortgaged purchased bonds as collateral for loans at exorbitant interest rates, despite a specific prohibition against this in the terms of the contract with the purchasers.

## No Balance Sheet

The firm's books were not up-to-date and no balance sheet was prepared for March 31, 1968, he said.

Many of the 20,000 bonds sold by the firm had been prime, some amounting to IL200,000 and IL100,000. Instead of turning these sums over to the creditors, the directors allegedly put them into their own private bank accounts and did not enter them in the books.

Mr. Margolin said that he had obtained a court order prohibiting any of the directors from leaving the country and enabling them to be summoned at any time for investigation in court.

## Clean-Up Drive Begins in Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Sixty municipal inspectors on Wednesday began the main thoroughfare of this city on the first day of "Operation Clean-Up," intended to instill greater sense of civic pride among local citizens.

Most of the offenders against the law were found to be bus passengers who, with red-handedness as they thought, discarded refuse onto the pavement instead of using the new and numerous light orange refuse bins, put up in recent weeks. The offenders were given on-the-spot fines by the inspectors, with the alternative of a court summons.

Fines are IL2. If paid within a fortnight, or IL3 if the case is proved in court.

Long month, municipal inspectors imposed fines on 1,207 persons caught smoking in cinema, setting the Municipality IL 6,000.

## 2 Bank Managers Held On

## Embezzlement Charges

TEL AVIV. — Two managers of the "Otar Haascher" bank, at 33 King George St. here, were yesterday ordered to be detained for 15 days by the Tel Aviv Magistrate on suspicion of misusing deposits for private purposes.

The accused, Edmund Morgenstern and Samuel Ingster, were arrested on Monday night.

A police representative told the court that the two accused had received over IL200,000 in notes for discount from various individuals and public bodies. When the notes were deposited, both parties agreed that 80 per cent would be paid immediately while the remainder would be kept in the bank as security.

But the accused used most of this money for private purposes, selling the notes on the market at a high discount. It was claimed that the depositions, after being stalled, received only a small part of the sums due to them.

It is understood that the victims were mainly butchers.

## Abram Rywkind, 53 El Al Founder, Dies



Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Dr. Abram Rywkind, Deputy General Manager of El Al and head of its Sales Department since its founding, died early yesterday morning at Hadassah Hospital after a brief illness. He was 53 and is survived by his wife and daughter.

The body will lie in state at the El Al office at 78 Rabin Square from noon to 1 p.m. today, when the funeral procession will leave for the Kiryat Shalom Cemetery.

Born in Lodz, Poland, he was active in the Zionist movement from his youth, participating in every Zionist Congress since 1923. After attending the Hebrew secondary school in Lodz, he went to the Sorbonne in Paris, where he received his doctorate in law. In 1926 he was appointed head of the Palestine Office in Paris. He came to this country in 1928, joining the staff of the Keren Hayesod.

In May, 1948, it was Rywkind who organized the ceremony of Israel's proclamation of independence at the Municipal Museum here. After serving for a short time as first Director of the Mithav National (National Loan), Rywkind was in November, 1948, called by the Jewish Agency's first Minister of Transport, the late David Remez, to organize the state's national airline.

Before he was taken ill and entered hospital two weeks ago, he was working on the business arrangements for El Al's purchase of jet planes.

## To Establish 'Lachish Project' in Burma

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A group of Israelis under the leadership of Amram Sprink, of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, left on Wednesday for Burma to serve as instructors in the establishment of a Burmese "Lachish project." They will remain in Burma for an indefinite period, helping the Burmese who spent two years in Israeli villages to set up their new homes in the Namang area, on the Chinese border.

The Israelis — four men and a girl — are Sprink, Yehoshua Chait, Yehoshua Chait, Shimon Ben-Natan and Deborah Chait.

POLICE IN HAMLE yesterday used tear gas in a hunt for narcotics. They searched three cafes and a house without any results.

## We extend our deepest sympathy to the Rywkind Family and El Al on the untimely death of

## Dr. ABRAM RYWKIND

Assistant Director-General of EL AL

Israel Government Tourist Corp.

## ALITALIA

## ITALIAN AIRLINES

express their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family and to

El Al Israel Airlines on the death of

## Dr. A. RYWKIND

We are deeply moved by the passing away of

## Dr. A. RYWKIND

and express our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family and the Management of EL AL Israel Airlines.

## BEA

## BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS

## Inge Toft Docks at Haifa

Haifa Post Reporter

Haifa. — Inge Toft, a Danish actress, who had been in the city for several days, was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a Danish actor, and their two children.

The actress, who is well known in Denmark, had been in the city for several days, and was today docked at the Haifa port. She was accompanied by her husband, a

# THE JERUSALEM POST

Published daily except on Saturdays in Jerusalem by The Jerusalem Post Ltd. Registered in the U.S. Copyright of all material contained herein is reserved by The Jerusalem Post Ltd. Printed in Israel.

Editorial Office and Management: The Jerusalem Post Ltd., P.O. Box 100, Tel. 1-100. Tel. Aviv Bureau: 100, Tel. Aviv. P.O. Box 100, Tel. Aviv. P.O. Box 100, Tel. Aviv. P.O. Box 100, Tel. Aviv.

Thursday, February 26, 1968  
10 Sheqel, 1968-69 Sheqel, 1978

THREE years ago the Danish vessel Brigitte Toft dropped anchor at Eilat. She was the first large ship to be blocked pass through the Straits of Tiran after the Sinai Campaign had opened up the Gulf of Akaba. There is thus symbolic as well as political significance to the fact that three years later her sister ship, the Inge Toft, should have returned to Haifa yesterday as the victim of Nasser's piracy. Her Captain and crew held out stoutly for nine months in a sharply hostile atmosphere that culminated in a final act of blackmail—the forcing of the owners to pay for the unloading of the cargo that was about to be stolen.

It may appear quixotic to send ships and goods to Port Said in the face of Nasser's persistent boast that Israeli cargoes will not pass through the Canal. Yet this threat is far from closed. It was possible to challenge the political wisdom—and some did so at the time—of bringing Jewish immigrants to the shores of Palestine in the face of the British Navy's blockade, only to see them turned back or detained in Cyprus. In retrospect, however, there can be no doubt that the stubborn and dramatic insistence on our right to immigration played a large part in paving the way for the establishment of the State and the Law of Return. Law and right have a way of asserting themselves. When the time comes, sooner or later, for Israel ships and cargoes to pass freely through a Canal freed from tyranny, the name of the Inge Toft and her captain and crew will not be forgotten. They will occupy an honourable place in this eventful chapter of Israel's fight for her rights.

The Inge Toft has already rendered an important service to the cause of freedom of navigation in the Canal, even in her act of surrender. She has demonstrated clearly that the busy efforts of the U.N. Secretary-General are bound to fail as long as they are not complemented by energetic and determined action on the part of the great maritime powers, action that goes beyond expressions of faith in the rule of law in international relationships. In their failure to live up to their own declaration they must bear a large share of responsibility for the U.A.R.'s aggressive attitude. By voting in favour of the World Bank's credit to Egypt at the time when Nasser was actually engaged in acts of piracy, they have served to encourage the U.A.R.'s provocative policies, however unintentionally. The directors of the World Bank may have been motivated by the hope that financial aid would cause Nasser to adopt a more moderate attitude; such naïveté in politics is certainly out of place in dealings with an autocratic dictatorship that must live by short-term and every imaginary political or military victory. Statesmen should know better. The game of playing East against West is succeeding surprisingly well even in this pre-summit era: Nasser has by now become the most successful profiteer on the Cold War Market.

Grave dangers have again developed around the Suez Canal issue. The U.A.R. is unashamedly flouting the moral authority of the U.N., as personified in its Secretary-General. Israel is still showing moderation in the defence of her rights, in the hope that the powers concerned will take tangible steps to enforce their declarations of principle. The Astypalea is still held in Port Said with her cargo waiting to be shipped to the owner in Amara. It may yet not be too late for the community of nations to face up to the moral and political obligation involved. The rule of law amongst nations is indivisible and if not maintained as regards Israel—which has no intention of remaining a passive victim—it cannot prevail at all.

## Sir Anthony Eden's Memoirs (XV)

# 'I Was Over-Optimistic' on US Friendship

In the afternoon of November 8, President Eisenhower telephoned me when I was in my room in the House of Commons. He was vigorous and in good spirits. He was delighted by our order to cease fire and commented that we had got what we wanted and that the fighting was over and had not spread. Mr. Eisenhower was naturally elated by the Presidential election results which had by then come in. I congratulated him and he told me he had increased his majority.

There seemed no doubt at that moment that friendship between our two countries could be quickly rekindled. I sent a telegram to Mr. Mollet in which I spoke of my confidence that friendship between the three of us was restored and even strengthened. I added that as a result of all our efforts we have laid bare the reality of Soviet plans in the Middle East and are physically holding a position which can be decisive for the future. I was over-optimistic.

The President followed his telephone call with a telegram. It was cordial in tone, but contained some indications of the direction of American thinking which I was perhaps slow to recognize. I did not foresee that the United States Government would harden against us on almost every point and become harsher after the cease-fire than before.

Mr. Eisenhower urged that the United Nations plan for an international force should be immediately carried into effect in order to prevent what he considered to be developments of the greatest gravity in Egypt. By this I took him to mean the possibility of Soviet intervention in some form.

The Government considered the position. Our object remained, as it had always been, to use this opportunity to secure a solution of Middle Eastern problems. We did not believe in Russian military intervention, but we realized how disastrous it would be if the United States became more intent on making us withdraw our forces than on seeking a comprehensive settlement. In spite of the friendly tone of the President's exchanges with me, we were not sure that his Administration understood the true situation in the area. At lower levels our warnings had been ignored. Our immediate purpose must be to restore close relations with the United States and induce them to recognise the real danger of Soviet penetration. My colleagues agreed that I should consider the best means of making a further approach.

I thought that there should be an immediate consultation with Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Mollet. During luncheon on the 7th I followed the President's suggestion and telephoned to him. The President was receptive. I told him I thought it important that we should meet and have a full discussion on the situation. He agreed and asked me what date I had in mind. I said the sooner the better and suggested that Mr. Mollet and I might fly over that evening. After a little discussion as to how to make the arrangements, the President authorized me to invite Mr. Mollet, since communication between us was quicker, and to tell him that a complimentary invitation from the President would follow. I did this and Mr. Mollet, like the good colleague he was, at once accepted, although at

no little inconvenience to his own plans. About an hour later the President telephoned to me and said he wanted to be clear that I was not making the journey just to argue about the United Nations resolutions. I assured him that was not my purpose.

Later he telephoned again and said that he would be much taken up in the days ahead in consultations with the leaders of Congress. He had come to the conclusion, therefore, that Mr. Mollet and I should defer that visit, though he did not rule it out for a later date. The conversation took place only a few minutes before I was going down to the House of Commons to announce the visit in the agreed terms. Later that evening I sent the President a telegram in which I said:

I do hope that it will be possible for me to meet in the very near future. I should feel much more confident about the outcome and actions which we shall have to take in the short term if we had first reached some common understanding about the attitude which we each intend to take towards the long-term settlement of the outstanding issues in the Middle East. I have for a long time felt that some of the most serious problems have derived from the lack of a clear understanding between our two countries, and the end of the war, on policy in the Middle East. And I doubt whether we shall ever be able to establish common objectives.

The President replied agreeing to a meeting at an early date, but he held that the United Nations resolutions must first be carried out. This meant that the Anglo-French forces should be withdrawn from Egypt without delay. Mr. Eisenhower now considered that the ground would be favourable for a meeting only when this had been done. Thus we and the French were squarely asked to give up the game we had won before concerning with the United States any common policy for the Middle East.

## Cairo Recovers its Insolence

WE were now committed by the U.N. Assembly resolution to the withdrawal of our forces from the Canal, but not by any particular date. We had to avoid a vacuum between our departure and the arrival of a sufficient United Nations force. A phased withdrawal was the way to do this, timed to coincide with the building up of international contingents along the Canal.

There were many complications and dangers. There was the possibility that the cease-fire might be broken, our troops and patrols were being frequently sniped at. Only their admirable steadiness prevented ugly incidents. Cairo radio, back on the air again, was inciting the population of Port Said to make trouble, thereby increasing the likelihood of demonstrations and rioting. We knew that the Russian Consul visited the Egyptian Governor of the town, who at once turned a stiffer attitude to the Allied commanders. The Consul was busy spreading inflammatory publicity against us; in these conditions we could not agree to dribble out our forces.

A further problem was the urgent need to clear the Canal. The Egyptians had sunk twenty-one blockships in the harbour of Port Said. We got to work at once with our salvage equipment, which we had assembled in advance for just this purpose, and began removing these obstructions and also those in the short stretch of the Canal under our control. In the rest of the waterway the Egyptian

forces were busy sinking ships. By the greater part of this obstruction to the Canal was done after the fighting was over, when politically and physically it was safe to do so. By the time the Egyptians had finished, they had sunk thirty-two ships in the Canal, while their propaganda was busy blaming Allied bombing for their own act of sabotage.

The French and ourselves at once sought authority from the United Nations to clear the whole of the Canal with the equipment which we, and we only, had at our disposal. The Egyptian Government took instant advantage of this situation, and from a position of weakness were once again allowed to seize a position of strength. They declared that they would not contemplate the clearance of the Canal until after the Anglo-French forces had gone. Nor would they even then agree to the use of Anglo-French salvage teams by the United Nations. There was no guarantee that they might not carry their opposition further and refuse clearance until after the United Nations force also had come and gone. Under this Egyptian pressure the United Nations gave way. Even before Mr. Hammarskjöld paid his visit to Cairo on November 18, he had largely accepted the Egyptian point of view. He informed us that no arrangements could be made about either the clearance or the future administration of the Canal until we had withdrawn.

At this juncture the Foreign Secretary flew to New York where he remained for ten days, struggling to inject some sense of values. His efforts were largely in vain. The President a few days earlier had granted a friendly interview to our new Ambassador, Sir Harold Caccia, when he presented his credentials. Mr. Eisenhower said he differed sharply with us on tactics, but he shared our views on Colonel Nasser. He agreed that the urgent task ahead was to work out a settlement of both the Suez and the Arab-Israeli problems. These were promising words, but the President's attitude was not reflected in the actions of his Administration. Mr. Dulles at this time was ill and the authorities in charge of the State Department during his absence were aggressively negative when the Foreign Secretary urged our views upon them. In the possession of Port Said and the Israeli occupation of Sinai, we held strong bargaining positions. Before we agreed to relinquish them, we must ensure that the Canal was promptly cleared and that a general settlement of the problems of the area was under negotiation. Soviet designs for penetrating the Middle East had gone much further than the United States believed. Russia regarded Cairo as a future Soviet outpost, and communist sympathizers were busy throughout the area, notably in Syria and Iraq. As Nuri al-Said was to say in 1968, a few days before he was murdered: "All this shows that unless Nasser is checked, events in the Middle East will continue on a large scale in favour of Russia."

When the Foreign Secretary used these arguments, he was met with expressions of moral disapproval of our action in Egypt and with the reply that we must first withdraw before anything could be attempted. The United States officials refused to co-operate at any level of policy-making. They declared that Britain, France and the United States must not appear to be conspiring together behind the back of the United Na-

tions. Their only reaction to reports of Russian infiltration in the Middle East was to press us to remove our forces more quickly.

We could not help contrasting the American attitude now with our own attitude at the time of the Guatemala campaign. In that country the United States had encouraged the overthrow of a communist-influenced Government, which it considered a menace to the peace of Central America. We had understood their action there and done what we could not to hamper them in the Security Council. They were now behaving in a precisely contrary manner towards us. When this point was put to the United States officials, they had no answer.

It might have been thought that, however much angered, the United States Government would wish to get the best possible results out of the situation for the future of Western Europe, whose economic security was at stake. This was not so. The attitude was rather that the President had been slightly because the Allies had acted without permission. The Allies must pay for it, and pay they did. The money was paid, both public and private, which had been given by the Allies over the waiting months did not help to assuage our indignation. On the contrary, it irritated it. If an individual has been warned by his friend that the friend will take some action, and has not heeded the warning, and his friend then takes action, the individual is likely to feel sore. His own error of judgment only increases his exasperation. So it can be with countries.

At the United Nations the outlook was darkening. The Egyptian Government were seeking to become the arbiters of the composition and functions of the international force. Having themselves sabotaged the Canal, they were now saying that our salvage corps should take no part in the work of clearing it. Nasser was attempting to dictate terms as if he were a victor, while the Soviets were replacing the war material he had lost in the field.

The President had indefinitely postponed consultation with Mr. Mollet and myself. He did not receive the Foreign Secretary in Washington, nor the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr. Casey, who was the bearer of a message from the Australian Prime Minister. The United States Administration seemed to be dominated at this time by one thought only, to harry their allies. Mr. Dulles, who was still recovering from an operation, appeared to be putting out much propaganda about the likelihood of riots in Port Said if the Anglo-French forces remained there for many more days. It was propaganda which found willing listeners among the delegates at the General Assembly in New York. The Egyptian Government next threatened to expel all British subjects from Egypt. The purpose of this move was said to bring further pressure to bear upon us.

Final instalment tomorrow.

Copyright The Times Publishing Company Ltd. London 1968; distributed by Overseas Mundi, Paris.

## Readers' Letter

CORONADO AIR LINER  
Says, Tel. Jerusalem Post  
Mr. — In today's issue you had an excellent article on El Al's consideration of the jet transport now being offered. I was dismayed to see, however, that in your list of airplanes which can fly the North Atlantic, you did not include the Conquest 660 Coronado, which is also being considered by El Al and which also can fly the North Atlantic non-stop and with a full passenger load.

The Coronado is equipped with the most modern jet engine available today — the General Electric fan-jet. This engine permits efficient yet unassisted in commercial jet engines and is now being adopted by all the major airlines of the world. Fan-powered airplanes have been ordered within the last few months by KLM, Lufthansa, Swissair, SAS and American Airlines and will shortly be ordered by other airlines. Not all of these airplanes use the General Electric fan, but the principle is the same.

The Coronado is the big sister of the Conquest 350, which last week set a new transatlantic speed record in the United States on its first delivery flight. The aircraft first to go to the Delta Airlines, flew from the Convent factory in San Diego, California to Miami, Florida in three hours and 22 minutes with an average speed of 1,111 kilometres per hour. The Coronado is even faster than the "380" and is the world's fastest transport, cruising at 633 miles per hour.

The "380" and the Coronado have been ordered by TWA, Delta, American and Capital Airlines in the United States and Swissair and SAS in Europe, Avensa and C.E.A.T. in South America and C.A.T. in Formosa.

GEORGE O. PRILL  
Manager Europe and Middle East Convair Division of The General Dynamics Corp.  
Tel Aviv, February 17.

## PEN FRIENDS

MAIRA KATZ, 29, Vice-President of the Students Zionist Organization of North America, would like to hear from Israeli friends in June 1968. She enjoys folk dancing, can correspond in Hebrew as well as English. Her address is 4300 Hurontario, Apartment 20, Montreal, Canada.

## AT THE CINEMA

Night and Mist  
IN Nuit et Brume (presented at the Peor, Tel Aviv). Director Alain Resnais of the French Como-Argo Films (Hiroshima Mon Amour) attempts a new indictment of Nazi brutality. The film, a documentary, consists of a series of excerpts from the cinema archives of various European industries documenting World War II history.

The unspeakably cruel, silent excerpts stand in no need of the glib little commentary of Jean Cayrol. Nor is the film improved by the saccharine technicolour shots of the camps "35 years later." Somehow, the crumbling masonry and snarled barbed wire fences convey the misleading suggestion that punishment has been meted out.

Jean Cayrol speaks of nine

## DR. MOSHE DAYAN TO THE RESCUE



By arrangements with "Ma'ariv"

## Salute to Capt. Schultz

The captain and crew of the Inge Toft, writes Al Hammarskjöld (Mapam) have won the respect of world public opinion by defending Denmark's good name and the right of free navigation as well as Israel's interests, retreating only when there was no other way out. This is a challenge to the United Nations to assert its authority.

Ma'ariv also tips its hat to Captain Schultz and his crew. Herat warns that America's turning down, in order not to anger Nasser, the French proposal to include the Middle East in the summit agenda, should alert Israel to the need of taking firm steps to assert ourselves before some more decisions detrimental to us are taken among the Powers.

Lamshay (Abdus Haavoda) writes that the UNTSO attempt to rob Israel of her sovereignty rights in the Demilitarized Zone by calling on the MAC meeting to discuss it is doomed to failure. If it was inspired by Mr. Hammarskjöld, let him confine himself to his tasks, such as securing free passage in the Suez Canal.

Ma'ariv (non-party) hopes that the secondary school teachers will today announce clearly their intention to produce the covering marks needed for matriculation examinations. This is in the public interest, but so is the need to this whole war of attrition between the Ministry of Education and the teachers. It is regretted that the Government shows no signs of moving in that direction.

## CHOPIN FESTIVALS

in Israel  
MARKING HIS 150TH BIRTHDAY

## Commemoration Ceremony

Tel Aviv: Feb. 26, 1968 — Mann Auditorium, with Pinhas Salzman, K. Klein, Aliza Levandovskaya (Address by invitation).

## Gala Recitals

Jerusalem: Feb. 20, 1968 — at the Rubin Music Academy Hall — Soloist: Jerome Lowenthal.

Ramat Gan: Feb. 20, 1968 — at the Wix Auditorium (Weissmann Institute). Soloist: Pinhas Salzman.

Tel Aviv: Feb. 26, 1968 — at the S.O.A. House — Soloist: Jerome Lowenthal.

Performances begin at 8.30 p.m.

Further information on municipal billboards.

THE PUBLIC COMMITTEE FOR CHOPIN FESTIVALS

THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR MUSIC

## KEEPING POSTED

ONE of our friends in Nahariya, that citadel of orderliness and right action, has had a rather amusing experience. She works in Haifa, she says, and goes home every day on the 16.43 train, that being the cheapest, most comfortable and, I used to believe, also the safest way. On a Thursday afternoon some little time ago she took a seat in the first coach just behind the driver's cabin. She was amazed to observe, on looking out of the window, that the door of the cabin was open, and that a woman stood in the opening, apparently admiring the scenery. They looked at each other, off and on, for about half-an-hour, and in the end the lady from Nahariya felt that this could serve as an introduction. She

asked the other woman what there was to look at. "She answered with pride that she was the driver's wife, and that her daughter and four-year-old son were also in there. She added that her son was just being taught how to drive the train by his father, and that he already knew how to handle the controls all by himself. Just before Nahariya I saw what must have been the daughter getting down from the cabin. I didn't see the boy, I suppose he was busy. What price safety on the trains now, she wants to know?"

We enquired from the management of the Israel Railways whether drivers were encouraged to fulfil their young sons' traditional dreams of glory in this fashion. Just a day later we received a reply by express with a formal statement that no unauthorized persons are allowed in the driver's cabin, and that disciplinary steps have been taken against the driver in question. As an afterthought, the writer of

the letter, well-founded in the psychology of drivers' wives, added "understandable pride" and may have caused the woman to exaggerate greatly and boast of things which did not actually take place."

## An old and trusted correspondent writes:

I always look with sympathy at the children who inherit the Post Office boxes at the Main Post Office, hunting for stamps. The other day, at a time when the hall was almost deserted, I saw an elderly man behaving suspiciously. He wandered from one row of boxes to the other, glancing back from time to time at the newspaper he held in his hand. At the end he stopped before

a box numbering 10,000. He peered through the small hole to the lid of the box and knuckled. I could no longer restrain my curiosity and asked him what he was doing. He eagerly showed me the newspaper where an advertisement for a certain product was to appear. He wanted to apply to P.O. Box number 10,000.

Today's contributors include M.E. Spektor, Nahariya, and R. Traubner, Tel Aviv.

## No Love for Johnnie

by Wilfred Pittsburgh  
Available everywhere

## The Israel Defence Forces Have Vacancies for Civilian Workers

(ex-soldiers will be given preference)  
REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS: Broad general education, fluent Hebrew and English (other languages an asset). Salary grade: 3-4 (Army civilian grading). Applications, in own writing, giving complete curriculum vitae to be addressed to: Doar Tzahal 1004, Tzahal.



... a family has grown stronger ...  
and a new friendship has begun

The Man from Manufacturers has just left this home. The talk was about the many responsibilities that affect the future: the family's welfare, the children's education, the peace of mind of financial security. And because it was a practical, helpful conversation "Financial Security" was spelled out in terms that gave it real meaning to a family.

If you, like this family, feel that the future does not look after itself, then the Man from Manufacturers is ready to help you. Service ... starting with the initial, wise counsel on what Life Insurance is best for you to own.

HERE ARE OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEARS OPERATION  
Paid to policyholders and beneficiaries: \$ 14,600,000  
Total production in 1967: \$ 1,117,743,000  
Total assets: \$ 27,222,454

Head Office (1967) TORONTO, CANADA  
BRANCH OFFICE FOR ISRAEL: 1 RHOV BEN YERUDA, TEL AVIV.

## Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael

THE PLANTING CEREMONY OF THE FIRST SAPPLINGS IN THE

## ISRAEL ROGOSIN FOREST

WILL TAKE PLACE TOMORROW, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1968, at 12.30 p.m., between DOROT and RUHAMA, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MR. LEVI ESHKOL.

GUESTS WILL MEET AT 11 NOON ON THE SAAD HIGHWAY, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE DOROT-RUHAMA ROAD. The public is invited.